CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. 25X1

25X1

CD NO. --

COUNTRY	Spanish Morocco; Spanish Sahara	DATE OF INFORMATION	1951
SUBJECT	Economic - Power, mining Sociological - Education		
HOW PUBLISHED	Semiweekly newspaper	DATE DIST.	4 Mar 1952
WHERE PUBLISHED	Tetuan	NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE PUBLISHED	26 Oct - 18 Nov 1951		
LANGUAGE	Spanish	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE El Dia.

DEVELOP RESOURCES, EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN SPANISH AFRICA

BUILD NEW POWER PLANTS IN SPANISH MOROCCO -- Tetuan, El Dia, 18 Nov 51

On 15 November 1951, the Electras Marroquies (Moroccan Electric Power Company) opened its Taurart hydroelectric power plant and the new Axor Dam at Talambot Segundo falls.

The function was attended by high-ranking Spanish and Moroccan personalities who were the guests of Jose Maria de Oriol y Urguijo, chairman of the board of directors of Electras Marroquies.

Electras Marroquies also opened its La Hipica thermal electric power station in the vicinity of Tetuan. La Hipica is an excellent installation, operated by gas oil, equipped with 3 diesel generator units, each of 1,600 horsepower, three 1,500-kilowatt alternators, one 1,250-kilowatt steam turbine, and one 750-kilowatt steam turbine.

The La Hipica plant is interconnected with the Lau and Taurart hydroelectric stations, and its operation will overcome the possible problem of low water levels, as well as assure any industrial power requirements.

EXPLORE PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS IN SPANISH SAHARA -- Tetuan, El Dia, 5 Nov 51

The wealth of the Spanish Sahara is in its extensive deposits of sedimentary phosphates, the Almeria, Spain, daily, Yugo, has been told by Manuel Alia Medina.

Alia Medina will go on another exploration trip to the Spanish Sahara as a member of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (Superior Council of Scientific Research) of the Spanish Servicio Geologico of Mineralogico (Geological and Mineralogical Service).

Alia Medina stated that the latest results of the explorations carried out in the phosphate deposits in the last 3 years are awaited with extreme interest, and that the latest expeditions found other important minerals, which are now being studied.

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION					
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI							

25X1

ADVANCED TECHNICAL TRAINING OPEN TO MOROCCANS -- Tetuan, El Dia, 26 Oct 51

Lt Gen Rafael Garcia Valino, High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco, has made arrangements enabling Moroccan agricultural and construction experts trained at the Escuela Politecnica (Polytechnic School) to attend an intensive course of advanced training from 1 November 1951 to 31 July 1952. Completion of the course, during which the trainees will continue to receive their wages or scholarship grants, will qualify the trainees for employment as technical assistants in the various delegations.

The course will comprise practical work in the morning, followed in the afternoon by 2 hours of draftsmanship and 4 hours of study in practical mathematics, precision leveling and surveying, the nature and application of construction materials, the planning of highways, railroads and canals, and triangulation.

They will also receive specialized training in water-flow estimates and plotting of irrigation and drainage canals, railroad lines, dams, docks, etc., as well as project planning and budgeting.

- E N D -

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RESTRICTED REPORT NO. [redacted]

25X1 [redacted] 25X1

CD NO. --

COUNTRY	USSR	DATE OF INFORMATION	1951
SUBJECT	Scientific - Electronics, radio		
HOW PUBLISHED	Monthly periodical	DATE DIST.	4 Mar 1952
WHERE PUBLISHED	Moscow	NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE PUBLISHED	Aug 1951		
LANGUAGE	Russian	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Radio, No 8, 1951, pp 29-31.

THE SOVIET KAMA RADIO PHONOGRAPH

A. Komarov

The Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze of the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry USSR has started production of the Kama radio phonograph.

The radio receiver part of the Kama is essentially the Moskvich receiver with certain improvements. The design and location of the first i-f filter have been changed. Most of it was placed within the chassis to facilitate access to the converter tube. A modification of the input circuit unit gives ready access to parts and assembly. The ratio of the vernier dial was increased from 8 to 15 and the dial face was revised. A unified input circuit block was used. The Type VS-25-21 selenium rectifier with 24 disks was replaced by a Type VS-25-14 rectifier with 19 disks.

Circuit

The schematic diagram of the Kama is very similar to that of the Moskvich receiver (cf Radio, No 3, 1951). Hence, only the differences are indicated here.

When receiving distant stations, the antenna is connected with one jack so that the tuned circuit and the antenna are coupled through a 10,000-$\mu\mu$fd capacitor. In receiving local or high-power stations, however, the antenna is connected to another jack so that a 43-$\mu\mu$fd capacitor is connected in series with the 10,000-$\mu\mu$fd capacitor to weaken the coupling between the tuned circuit and the antenna. As a result, distortions caused by overloading the output stage of the receiver are avoided. A negative feedback connection was introduced in the output af amplification stage, and the autotransformer and circuit coils were modified slightly.

RESTRICTED

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI								

RESTRICTED

Design

The Kama comes in a wooden cabinet of dimensions 390 x 225 x 285 mm. The top cover opens to give access to the turntable, driven by a SM-1 synchronous motor, and to the pickup arm, using a Type Z5 magnetic pickup. The phonograph motor is fed from the 220-v section on the line side of the autotransformer.

The phonograph must be played with the cover open, since part of the record projects over the edge of the cabinet. Switching from receiver to phonograph operation is accomplished by raising the cover.

Main Operating Characteristics

The output power is 0.5 w with harmonic content less than 10%. Sensitivity is at least 300 μv. Selectivity for a detuning of +10 kc is at least 15 db. Image signal attenuation is at least 20 db.

The variation of the frequency response in the 150-3,500 cps band for both the whole receiver and the record reproduction section from the pickup input does not exceed 20 db.

The harmonic content of the whole receiver channel at frequencies up to 400 cps is less than 15%, and less than 10% above 400 cps. In the record reproduction section it is less than 20% at 200-400 cps, and less than 15% for frequencies above 400 cps.

At the rated output, the average sound pressure of the loud-speaker for the 150-3500 cps band is about 5 bars at a distance of one meter.

The Kama radio phonograph draws 35 w in receiver operation and 65 w in phonograph operation.

The Kama is the cheapest and lightest of all the radio phonographs produced by the Soviet industry.

Acoustical experiments established that the tone quality of the Kama radio phonograph was better than that of the Moskvich receiver in both receiver and phonograph operation. Its greatest defect results from the use of a Type SM-1 synchronous motor. When in operation, the motor produces a strong hum, usually due to play in the bearings, and induces emf's in the pickup which are heard as background noise in the speaker. It also gets out of alignment very quickly. It should be replaced by an induction motor similar to, but lighter than, the DAG used in the Ural radio phonograph. A two-pole motor made for only one voltage, say 127 v, and drawing less power, would be satisfactory. Such a motor might be only about two thirds as large as the DAG mentioned above.

- E N D -

RESTRICTED